

declare war, nor reject, in principle, peace, till the French Chambers meet, when what exists of an opposition, will force light on the situation. The official journals display great zeal in asserting that the Tien Tsin treaty contains erasures about the date of evacuation. The conclusive answer to all this is, that Ministers have never yet produced the treaty. France is not in the mood to invade China, still less to have in Tonquin a second Algeria, with perpetual little wars extending over half a century, but with redoubtable Chinamen in place of Arabs.

Respecting the Egyptian question, the vitriol writing continues in the Ministerial and Israelitish press against England. The text *Delenda est Carthago* is still harped upon. The *Debats* is the bell-wether in this campaign of the bondholders. It threatens England with the fate of the Cities of the Plain, if she does not admit France to again intrigue against her by means of the internationalization dodge. The staid *Liberte* itself reminds *perfidie Albion* that France, in two hours, wind, weather and other obstacles permitting, can land 200,000 soldiers in England, who would make short work of the volunteers and militia. By adopting the "Short Sea Route," via Calais and Dover, the crossing has been accomplished in eighty minutes. It takes the French months to fit out an expedition of 20,000 men; they would require years to prepare an Armada ten times as numerous. This only shows the soreness that exists, and the fallacy of letting it be known. M. Vacherot expresses the true feeling of the country in the *Soleil*, when he states, France has lost her place by the side of England in Egypt; that French soldiers will never again put their feet in the Valley of the Nile, and that rancor and resentment over the inevitable are dangerous political weapons. He adds: England will never let go her grip on Egypt and the Suez Canal—the veritable of her colonial and Indian possessions. She will go to war first. She will "lend" the key of the Canal to Europe and France, but she will never give it to either, in the form of an International Protectorate. Thus what cannot be cured must be endured. By the domination of England in Egypt, debtors have the best security for their loans, as she must right the financial situation. And if she ever does quit Egypt, after putting the country on its legs, she will allow no foreign soldiers to replace her. Another source of envy and jealousy is the triumph of Gordon, and his opening a splendid realm to the world's trade, under English civilization and supremacy. It is such pluck and heroism which win the world for the Anglo-Saxon race.

Bismarck has succeeded, not in playing off France against England, as he does Russia against Austria, but in completing the unhostile separation of these countries. And France, to judge from the leading newspapers, so little knows English feeling, that she boasts that when she pleases she can, like the huntsman, whistle back John Bull. Bismarck has done more; by his siren overtures of an alliance with M. Ferry he has sown discord amongst the French themselves. The bait was a common attack on the Colonial system of Great Britain, and turning the screw on her in Egypt. But the Germans have found Hottentot territories are only the white man's grave, and prolific as is the Teuton, his fecundity is brought to a standstill in realms where the thermometer is permanently at boiling point. So the German has resolved to emigrate, as usual, to the United States and to England and her colonies, becoming, in a generation or two, citizens of these realms. The Germans, however, will, as heretofore, continue to work in with the French, by elbowing them out of the trade of their own colonies; or, by acting as commercial travelers or representatives for French manufacturers, and so allow young France to stick to the Boulevards its lazy egotism, and sordid ease.

Some thirteen years after the smash-up of France by Germany is too close to even indulge in a Lamaurette embrace.

"—the funeral bak'd meats," would "coldly furnish forth the marriage tables." It was not alone the French army which was discomfited in 1871, but the military hege-

mony of France in Europe. M. Rouher declared to Napoleon III that since four years France had been preparing for her spring against Germany. Having failed in that spring, the French cannot tolerate the idea of another power inheriting her supremacy. The getting back of Alsace, the re-possession of Strasburg, is no sentimental ambition for the French. Strasburg means the fort in Fatherland; the curb-bit in the jaws of Southern Germany, as the occupation of Mayence and Coblenz would be the same for Northern Germany. The amputation of Strasburg has left behind still a bleeding wound, that all the substitute mechanical arms in the shape of Tonquins, Madagascars, Formosas, etc., cannot make good. And to obtain Strasburg, France must destroy the unification of Germany.

The forthcoming debates in the Chambers involve not only the fate of the Ministry, but of the future of France. Opinion is dead against the German alliance, save the Ministerialist press that trot it out as the raw head and bloody bones to frighten England. Rejection of the Bismarck convention will be a serious thing for France, but playing at coalition against England would be more so. Neither the foreign nor the home situation of France permits her to assume the latter attitude. If England wants German friendship, she can out-bid France, for Prussia has ever knocked herself down to the highest bidder. The elements of confusion are boundless and ubiquitous in this country. There is not so much a people, it may in a sense be said, but cliques, sections and classes having no faith in any creed, no allegiance to any family, no loyalty to any national political doctrine. The minority has no respect for the verdict of the majority, and the latter degenerates into intolerance and exclusiveness. All aim at supremacy; each has experienced the bitterness of defeat, and plots its revenge.

The Comte de Paris is not a solution; he would not be even a stop-gap. He has all the indecision of the Stuarts in his character, coupled with the natural *ruse* of Orleansism. He represents the *bourgeoisie*, or middle classes—the most fatal, though they ought to be the bulwark of all the social strata in France. The middle class is gangrened with selfishness; it has sucked in with its mother's milk the Guizot doctrine of "get rich." It is only constant to a constant change; lacks visibility; cares nothing about ideas, and is stranger to faith and fervor. The old Royalists have passed away—"Pagans suckled in a creed outworn." The Bonapartists are political tramps, searching "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life," as in the halcyon days of Napoleon III., and claiming the military glory and supremacy—the *damnosa hereditas*—of the Petit Caporal, which Thiers did so much to popularize by exaggerating questionable glories, and suppressing real miseries.

France, in the present stage of her existence, is a most interesting subject for study. The Republic and universal suffrage have not accomplished what was expected they would. Every party has some scheme more or less hostile to its growth. Superiority in every shape seems to be detested. There is a leveling temper, not to rise, but to pull down. The difficulty may be traced to the erection of a Republican superstructure on an un-republican foundation. The Government moves in the same grooves as under the right divine Royalty and the Caesarism of Napoleon. The executive remains the same, no matter what change of *regime* may rule. The executive is the fetic: the nation has had its power of initiation extinguished by centralization, by personal rulers called prefects, who only represent the personal leadership of their superiors. Thus the people have lost the habit of doing anything for themselves; and when the vehicle gets into a rut, the appeal is made to Jupiter.

Something has gone wrong about the quartern loaf; it is one-third dearer in Paris than in Lyons, and there is a difference of one-fourth between the bakeries of the capital. As usual, the demand is for the Municipality to come to the rescue, and turn baker. A few enterprising men, satisfied with small profits and quick returns, could strike oil by opening popular bakeries. Pity the co-opera-

tive principle—it exists *in petto*, cannot be worked in France; the land which originated many good, among many unhappy, social reforms.

A deputation of carpenters was sent to Norway and Sweden to examine and report upon the production of window-sashes, frames, doors, flooring, &c, now sent to France at 50 per cent cheaper than France can produce these building necessities. Some factories in Norway employed 300 carpenters, proud as peacocks to enjoy 5 francs a day wages, while in Paris the rate is 8 to 10 francs. The machinery was so perfect that the floors of the workshops were swept by them. Now what is the remedy the delegates propose? "A social revolution." What that elastic cure means only they themselves know. May it give them, at least, the consolation that the old lady ever experienced when the parson employed the word "Mesopotamia" in his sermon.

Only think the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux has voted a resolution in favor of a renewal of a treaty of commerce with England. The Republicans, once free-traders, are now ardent protectionists. Were England to strike duties on French imported goods, that would be the end of French industries. And who can tell what she may do to remind the coalitionists—she is keeping an eye upon them.

Roubaix is known as the Bradford of France. It is a "live" business town; it possesses 120 manufacturers of soft, all-wool ladies' dress goods, and coatings for men's wear, running 25,000 looms. There are 600,000 spindles, owned by 50 spinners; 383 combing machines, and 29 dyers. But one of the most interesting institutions in that city of 93,000 inhabitants is, the "Pattens Museum." It has four series of patterns and designs of all tissues produced in the locality since half a century; it has an Industrial, Art, and Technical School, where pupils are taught the theory as well as the practice of all that relates to the local industries. One section of the Museum is exclusively devoted to samples of English, German, Swiss, and Belgian goods, with prices, &c., obtained from the "foreign markets," where such are sold.

For the six months ending June last, 1,824 ships passed through the Suez Canal, of which 1,400 were English, 150 French—largely troop vessels—75 German, 73 Dutch, 31 Italian, and 10 Russian.

The Eden Theatre has scored a great success in its new ballet, "Cour d'Amour." The scenery and properties are magnificent, and of the usual character; but the real attraction is the superiority of the music, by M. de Wenzel—very melodious, graceful, and excellent for dancing, while, at the same time, it is not exactly original. The plot is laid at Ferrara; time 1550.

The barristers intend making a stand, on the opening of the Term, against the ruling of the Judges, which makes them as clean-shaven as actors. Formerly all the Bishops and Cardinals wore moustaches, as the portraits of Perron, Retz, Richelieu, &c., attest. Bossnet was celebrated not only for his eloquence, but for his moustache.

It is common to hire out fruit for dinner parties, which is never to be touched, as well as marquises and countesses, to keep the table in a roar. Now ladies hire their chignons for the day or the evening. Is this due to the stoppage of the trade in pig-tails between France and China?

It is observed that Jews, when they settle down in Paris, change their name. It is said this is a sign of prosperity. The family name of Rothschild was *Meyer*, when the founder lived in the modest *Juden-Lasse*, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. When ennobled by the Elector of Hesse, he adopted Rothschild (red shield), the color of his escutcheon.

"I am going to reside at Tonquin, as a rice merchant, and I am certain never to return to France." "Well, old fellow, lend me just 100 francs for a few days."

To give a slight idea of the quantity of tobacco used now-a-days, the following figures are given:—

The tobacco crop of the United States for 1884 promises to be between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$50,000,000.

Shipping.

STEAMER 'KINAU.'

KING.....Commander

THE STEAMER "KINAU" WILL LEAVE HONOLULU EACH TUESDAY at 4 P. M., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Makana, Makona, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe and Hilo. Returning, will touch at all the above ports, arriving at Honolulu each Saturday P. M.

The "KINAU" will leave her wharf at 4 P. M., and NO FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER 7 P. M. Due notice is given of this rule and will be carried out. 123-1747

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

TIME TABLE.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

For San Francisco:

Zealandia.....On or about November 29.

For Auckland and Sydney:

Australia.....On or about Nov. 23 123-1747

Inter-Island

Steam Navigation Company's



TIME TABLE.

Steamer Planter,

BATES.....Commander

Leaves Honolulu for Maiala, Kona and Kau on

Wednesday.....October 22, at 4 P. M.

Sunday.....November 3, at "

Arriving at Honolulu on

Wednesday.....Oct 29, at 5 A. M.

Monday.....Nov. 9, at "

Steamer Iwalani,

CAMERON.....Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday, at

5 P. M.

For Nawiliwili, Koloa, Waimea and Elele, Kauai. Returning, leaves Nawiliwili every Saturday evening, arriving back every Sunday morning.

Steamer Jas. Makee,

FREEMAN.....Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Friday at

9 A. M.

For Waianae, Waiolu, Kapaa, and Kilauea. Returning leaves Kapaa every Tuesday at 4 P. M., and touching at Waiolu and Waianae, arriving back every Wednesday afternoon.

Steamer C. R. Bishop

DAVIS.....Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday at

12 M.

For Hamoa, Kukuiahae, Honokaa and Paauhau. Return will stop at Hamoa, arriving back every Sunday morning. 202-1747

NOTICE.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY, held at the office of Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Honolulu, on Monday, October 20th, 1884, the following officers were duly elected to serve during the ensuing year:

P. N. MAKEE.....President.
C. B. MAKEE.....Vice President.
W. G. IRWIN.....Treasurer.
W. M. GIFFARD.....Secretary.
W. M. GIFFARD, Secretary. oc23-wm18

NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.
On the 22nd October, the following goods, ex S.S. Alameda, were seized for violation of the Revenue Laws of the Kingdom.

MARKS.	NOS.	CONTENTS.
T.C. 1.....	20.....	Boxes Bean Stick
2.....	10.....	" Salted Eggs
3.....	10.....	" Vermicelli
4.....	50.....	" Driedilly flowers
5.....	10.....	" Rice Flower
6.....	10.....	" Rice Flower
7.....	20.....	" Nut Oil
8.....	5.....	" Dried Yarnin
9.....	20.....	" Soy

Total.....155 pkgs.

Unless the said goods are claimed within twenty days from this date, they will be held to be condemned according to law.

CURTIS P. JAUKEA,
Collector-General.

Office of the Collector-General of Customs,
Honolulu, Nov. 1st, 1884. 224-dm1 w-m18

BANKING NOTICE.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of SPECKELS & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent.

The banking business will hereafter be conducted by Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

(Signed) CLAUD SPECKELS.

(Signed) F. F. LOW.

(Signed) WM. G. IRWIN.
Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1884. 220 wjan31

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THROUGH TICKETS FOR THE

VOLCANO,

And RETURN to HONOLULU.

May be obtained from the undersigned.

Tourists leaving Honolulu by the steamer Planter, as per time-table, will be landed at Puna-luu; from whence they will be conveyed by rail way to Pahala, where horses and guides will be at attendance.

Tourists can make the round trip by this route in seven days, giving them four days for the land trip to and from the Volcano.

Fare for the round trip from Honolulu to the Volcano and back, \$60.

Further information can be had at the office of the

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.,

Esplanade, Honolulu.

Or from J. F. JUDD, VOLCANO HOUSE.

166-w1f

J. HOPP & CO.

No. 74 King Street, Honolulu.

HAVE ON HAND

Ebonized Plush Parlor Sets,
Odd Upholstered Chairs,

AND ALL KINDS OF

ELEGANT

Eastern Furniture.

Bedding of all kinds kept on hand
and made to order.

Parlor Sets re-covered and re-stuffed,
and all kinds of Furniture

REPAIRED.

Parties will do well by calling and examining our bedding and upholstery, as we employ the best of help.

Telephone No. 143. 167-w1f

G. D. FREETH. W. C. PEACOCK.

FREETH & PEACOCK,

No. 23 Nuuanu St., Honolulu, H. I.

WINE AND SPIRIT

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants.

Offers for Sale at the lowest market rates a large and well assorted stock of the Choicest and most favorite brands of

ALES.

BEERS

PORTER,

WINES,

SPIRITS,

LIQUEURS,

&c., &c., &c.

All Goods guaranteed, and orders filled promptly.

TELEPHONE No. 46. P. O. Box, 360.

154-H

J. W. HINGLEY. GEO. WOOD.

J. W. HINGLEY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

HAVANA CIGARS,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Tobacco, Cigarettes & Smokers' Articles

TRY OUR

Home Manufactured Cigars.

No. 59 Fort St., in Campbell's New

Fireproof Building, and No.

78 Hotel Street.

HONOLULU, H. I. 164-w1f